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The SENTINEL

SCOPE

Volume 2, Number 23 Sunday, February 18, 1968 San Diego, Calif.

WELCOME TO BEAUTIFUL? MISSION BEACH

See Pages 6 and 7

INSIDE INFORMATION

(Ask Scope, Normally Seen on This Page, Will Return in Next Weeks Issue.)

HYATT TAKES OVER AUTRY

A game of financial musical chairs — musical motel chairs, that is—came to a halt recently with Hyatt House, Inc., taking over Gene Autry Hotels, Inc.'s 20-year lease on the Hotel Continental on Sunset Strip. The new name: Continental Hyatt House. Autry obtained the lease five years ago from a combine headed by Frank Sennes, entertainment director for three major Las Vegas spots—the Stardust, Frontier, and Desert Inn.

Hyatt House is best known to San Diegans for its unusual habit of stating off-beat policies on a huge illuminated sign on its L.A. Hotel, easily seen from Highway 5. "We Hate Giant Fans", posted during last baseball season, is a fair example.

Hugo "Skip" Friend, V.P. general manager of the Hyatt chain, was all set to announce whatever change in policy was to follow the take-over of the Continental.

Well, it's an election year—why not put the sign space up for bids, Skip, and start out with instant profit?

OREGON EXPECTS REAGAN

No matter what other states may think of California Governor Ronald Reagan's non-campaign for the Presidency, GOP leaders in Oregon will bet you even money that Reagan will not only be on the ballot in Oregon's May primary, but will actively campaign in that state for two-three weeks prior to voting day.

Reason for their belief that Reagan will abandon his favorite-son position: a number of Oregon businessmen have been approached for financial help, with the absolute promise that Reagan will make a real college try. At least, Oregon insiders swear it's true. Another reason: Reagan backers already blocked out large segments of local television time for the weeks just before the May 28th primary.

Reagan, while protesting that he is only a favorite-son candidate, has not asked to have his name removed from the Oregon, Nebraska, or Wisconsin contests. An all-out disclaimer of interest in the Presidency would be inconsistent with his California campaign, Reagan spokes men say.

Maybe so, maybe not—but a firm withdrawal would be music to Richard Nixon's ears. Conservative GOP votes in Oregon—no profit in splitting them, Nixon feels.

DON'T UNDERESTIMATE MAYOR'S POWER

Never underestimate the power of a Mayor — at least, not if it's Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles.

Yorty, whose shortcomings, real or alleged, are constantly pointed up by the Los Angeles "Times", is using his weekly television show to riposte the Times' attacks, And he answers them in kind.

One of the Times' pet methods of aspersion is the editorial cartoon, and Mayor Sam's caricatured mug is almost as frequently in the Times as the weather.

Lacking a million-plus circulation paper to air his answers, Hizzoner has enlisted a counter-cartoonist to lampoon the Times, and shows these bits of barbed art to the hundreds of thousands who find his TV show interesting.

Whatever pleasure the Mayor gets from this exchange of unpleasantries politically-hep observers say that the Times' professional skill is too much for him. The really serious purpose in the Times psyche is to lessen Yorty's chances in a Kuchel-Yorty senate race.

Recent polls indicate that the Times cartoonist is better than Yorty's.

RUSSIA ISN'T COPYING U.S.

One thing for sure that Russia isn't copying the United States in—and that's their selective service law.

A recent amending of their universal military service legislation has cut down sharply on their deferments, and increased compulsory high school pre - military training to two years for every male not physically incapacitated. True, they have lowered active service requirements by one year, but all military men realize that the school - age conditioning makes transition into the military service a more painless matter — painless for the military leaders.

There's another big difference in the Russian draft scene — they don't burn draft cards over there.

To the American youth who shouts: "Hell, no! We won't go!" and adds, "Where do you think we are — Russia?" the answer has to be: "Man, you'd better be glad it's not."

YOUNG DOCTORS CAN TRY GHANA

To the young intern or resident physician who wonders what his chances are going to be when he hangs up his shingle, the answer is: Very good, indeed.

Dr. Marcolino G. Candau, head of the World Health Organization, says that the world faces a more serious shortage of doctors than ever before in history.

The only hitch is, in some choice areas like the United States, the shortage ranges anywhere from very moderate to non-existent. It's the spots like Africa—not counting the Union of South Africa and the United Arab Republic—that the ratio of patients to doctors is really acute.

Editor's Potpourri

The clanking of the sanitation trucks was the most welcome sound in New York yesterday, even though it will take at least five days to end the health and fire emergency created by the avalanche of garbage that still chokes the streets. The even more damaging legacy left by the sanitation strike — the encouragement that its weird settlement has given to the use of lawless force — will be much harder to eradicate.

----From the NEW YORK TIMES

A current occupation of Federal economists is "planning for peace," deciding what the government will or won't do when the nation finally extricates itself from Viet Nam.

Even if U.S. spending does not drop much or at all after peace comes to Viet Nam, however, the event is likely to touch off a drive for all sorts of new domestic welfare programs. Whatever the justifications for such programs, little weight should be given to the argument that higher Federal spending will be needed to sustain U.S. prosperity. A similar argument was advanced as World War II neared its close, but turned out to be fallacious.

Assuming less Federal manipulation, we suggest that peace and prosperity will prove quite compatible.

---From the WALL STREET JOURNAL

New and unsure nations build grandiose monuments while the people starve; expiring regimes contrive costly death masks.

These are unhappy auguries for the National Theater on which it seems 7.5 million pounds of public money is to be spent in spite of the economic crisis.

The sum itself may be relatively small. It is the idea that is wrong. A nationalized Drury Lane, which would cost far less, ought to be good enough for those to whom status symbols are important.

--From the LONDON (England) SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

ART'S GALLERY *by Art Finley*

Interested in investing in an industry with proven potential?

MAGAZINE RACK

Are you paying interest that's really three or four times more than you think it is for that used car you're buying? For one of the most in-depth, candid articles on the art of buying a used car, check the March edition of ESQUIRE....ESQUIRE also predicts a second civil war in Los Angeles this Summer, with complete information on the weapons, the strategy, and the leaders of this summer's disturbances.

ATLANTIC (for February) reviews Reagan's first year as governor. Also inside: Where graduate schools fail, advice to a draftee, and "On Civil Disobedience." ...February's VOGUE has reports from women who've had their faces "lifted" and tells about the new Spring fashions.

If you're a photo bug, here's the lineup for March. U.S. CAMERA tells how far Tri-X can be pushed and when backgrounds make the picture. POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHY has results on tests of the Nikon F and the Leica M4...Finally MODERN PHOTOGRAPHY talks about the Bolex 155 (for home movies) and how to get perfect negatives.

COSMOPOLITAN lets you know about new sexual drives in women...WESTERN GATEWAYS magazine has a special Northern Arizona Issue.

Need some place to fly this summer? PLANE and PILOT for March has special places for you to go. Also inside is a section on making old planes like new ones....HARPER's features "LBJ Caricatured" by Jules Feiffer plus Larry L. King reporting on the "Cold World of Nelson Rockefeller."

HAWAIIAN SURFING, with special coverage on the Makaha International Championships, asks, "Is Surfing Sick?" in its winter edition...Also look for the February edition of YACHTING, now out.

From the paperback racks: Look for the NEW AMERICAN REVIEW with a little bit of writing by everyone about everything; also note THE CAN-OPENER COOKBOOK—"mouth watering dishes that can be prepared in a minimum of time"; and MYTHOLOGY by Edith Hamilton from Mentor.

THE DANGERS OF HOUSE BUYING

BY CASEY CRAWFORD

So you are going to buy a house! You have the down payment, enough cash for the closing costs and the realtor tells you go ahead and move in.

Wait a minute. You may be walking into a situation which may require additional cash and if you don't have it, you have a problem.

Many unforeseen expenses lie ahead of the average, unwary home-owner-buyer. One which comes up time and again is assessment; the why and wherefore of benefits, and the method of application.

The method most widely used is the 1911 assessment Act, covered in several volumes and amended nearly every year. It is very complicated.

Since it can affect all property owners, and come as quite a shock to unsuspecting new homeowners, SCOPE will take a hypothetical family and show what happened to them.

This fictional family is typical of thousands who move here yearly. They live on a fixed income and are crazy about our weather, clean air, and easy living. They are avid sports fans and spend a lot of time living outdoors.

We'll call them the Alvin Browns, a husband and wife with four school-age children. Brown has recently retired from the U.S. Navy as a Lieutenant Commander.

The Browns move into a motel, take a cursory look at the entire area to decide which locale most meets their requirements; schools, churches, and transportation.

The next step is to contact a local realtor.

They tell him how large a house they need and how much they are prepared to put as a down-payment and what they can safely pay per month.

The realtor shows them many houses, some new, in developments, some old in established neighborhoods.

Finally, they find it—the home of their dreams—where they can put all their treasures on display and forget about some of the cramped Navy Housing quarters they've had to cope with for twenty plus years.

Can they afford it? It's much more costly than they had planned. This calls for more thinking. The Browns hold a family confab and try to figure out what they can easiest do without for this house. Is it worth scrimping for?

They decide yes.

The house isn't new—it isn't too old. It sits on a corner lot with lots of lawn to play football on.

Most of their savings go into the down payment, the monthly payments take care of taxes and interest, plus some on the principal.

Following the escrow period the Brown's move in their furniture and belongings and they settle in happy as clams. Some of their furniture needs recovering, the refrigerator has given its last gasp and there are many odds and ends they need to buy that hadn't been counted on.

But still, life is rosy. The plumbing works well and the house is well insulated. They thank their lucky stars that all the landscaping is in and in good shape. At least that's one area they don't have to worry about!

Then, the axe fell.

In the mail is a letter from the City of San Diego, Engineering Department, which informs them of their estimated share of assessments for widening the street to the side of them and for paving the alley in back of them.

What is all this? They don't want their alley paved. The street and intersection is a public thoroughfare and is done by the city—isn't it?

Why are they being assessed, and, how can they pay for it?

What is this so-called 1911 Act that the notice refers to?

The realtor hadn't mentioned anything about this, nor had the few neighbors they'd met at a get acquainted coffee.

They put in a call to the City Engineer's Office.

"Hello? I'd like to talk to someone about an assessment notice for street and alley improvements. We just bought our home and frankly, this notice has really stunned us."

The engineer at the other end of the line asked for their address and lot number as per the notice. The Browns waited as he got the information for them.

"Yes, Comdr. Brown, that street will be widened and improved and your alley paved. Your share, according to the benefits you will receive, has been estimated. The actual cost may be somewhat less than that."

"But why should I have to pay for the paving of my alley if I don't want it? And isn't that a public street that all the people use? Why doesn't the city pay for it?"

"Well, Commander, I'm sorry that the realtor who sold you your home didn't mention this to you. Most realtors check the titles, but apparently yours didn't. Let me explain just what has taken place and the reasons for it.

"First, the State 1911 Act was written for the benefit of property owners like yourself who want and need improvements but who can't afford it if it is entirely at his expense, nor can any of his neighbors. This is a method of getting improvements with everyone who benefits paying their fair share.

"Everyone is given the option of either paying in full when the project is completed or spreading the payments over a 10-year period which just hurts a little bit.

"You see, 60 per cent or more of your neighbors have signed a petition requesting the improvements. This is the only way it can be done. The city has nothing to do with it and acts only as an agent for you.

"But what happens if I don't want to pay?"

"The notice you received also tells you of the time and place that a public hearing will be held. You may protest the assessment at this time, but honestly Commander, you'll find that these improvements will enhance your property and make it more valuable. Why don't you talk to some of your neighbors about it? I think you'll find that they have good reasons for wanting it paved. Maybe they have lots of mud and erosion whenever it rains and that paving is necessary to maintain their property."

"Thank you. Oh, one more question: What about the street in front of me? Can I also be assessed for that? What else can I be assessed for? If this keeps up, I'm wondering if we can afford to live here."

"There is a limit," the engineer says. "You can only be assessed three times. 1. Street 2. Alley, and 3. Area charge. All of these must be within one-half a block of your home.

"Wait a minute, there's one more, and that is for an extended area. Take for instance a freeway development near you from which you must eventually benefit. For improvements of such a large nature, the city sets an Assessment District, with each homeowner paying according to his land area and to what extent he will benefit, either now or in the future."

"Thank you again for your time. Goodbye."

The Browns looked at each other. "Well," sighed Mrs. Brown, "Let's go talk to some of our neighbors."

"We'll just have to find a way of cutting more corners. I only wish the realtor had prepared us for this before we bought. This brings the actual cost of our home far over what we originally felt we could afford. But, if what the engineer says is true, our house will be much more valuable."

The Browns got together with some of their neighbors and threshed out the proposed improvements. They felt much better. And after it rained for a couple of days and they had to cope with lots of mud, they were glad that something was going to be done.

It was another three months before the alley was actually paved and the street widened, and yet another month before notices of actual assessment were received. The notice also listed the date and time of the final public hearing where they could protest their assessment amounts or the quality of workmanship.

They also had 30 days more in which they could choose to either pay cash or, let it go into bonds, payable over a 10-year period. The Browns took the long-term way out.

Since they found this way to be so painless, they're now eyeing the broken sidewalk in front of their home and wondering if it might not be a good idea to start a petition on that too.

The Browns discovered two tips they'd like to pass onto prospective home buyers. A. Check all facilities and streets nearby for possible needed improvements before buying. B. Check with a realtor on the title search.

1911 ASSESSMENT ACT

How does the 1911 Assessment Act actually work ---how does it benefit homeowners and citizens of San Diego?

First, the 1911 Act was written for the benefit of property owners who need and desire complete or partial improvements on their alleys, streets, sidewalks, water mains, sewer mains, ornamental street lighting or plantings.

Average Joe Citizen can't afford a street improvement entirely at his own expense. Nor can he count on everyone in his neighborhood to chip in their share so they can hire a private contractor to do the work.

Joe has a problem. He knows that some of his neighbors want the improvements but not all of them. How can they make it a neighborhood project without it really hurting anyone?

There is a way, fortunately, or unfortunately that he discovered by calling the City Engineer's Office. And that is by the use of petition to start the improvement proceedings under provisions of the 1911 Improvement Act of the State of California.

Under this Act, the city is used as the agent between the homeowner and whichever contractor is employed.

First they were given a petition calling for improvements on their street with all pertinent information. Then they were told to "Get the signatures of the owners of not less than 60 per cent of the property frontage on the street to be improved."

Joe and his wife talked to every neighbor. When they had enough signatures they turned the petition back to the City Engineer's Office.

Their part of the bargain is ended, the problem is now in the hands of the city.

What happens now?

First, the petition is checked for any discrepancies, if there are none the engineers office recommends the petition for acceptance to City Council. If Council approves the following mechanism is set as follows:

1 The Street Division is notified to place this street on its list for oiling.

2. Engineering Department schedules field surveys.

3. The Water Department is notified so they can check to see if water main is adequate.

4. The City Engineer draws plans which are checked by a design engineer.

5. Approvals of utility companies and maintenance divisions of Public Works are obtained.

6. Easements, as necessary, are secured from property owners.

7. Costs are estimated and along with plan copies and plats showing exact boundaries are forwarded to City Council.

8. Approval of Council.

9. Posters are placed in neighborhood informing property owners of improvements and the probable cost and also listing the date and time of a public hearing. (Protests will be heard at this time.)

10. At the same time, similar notices are sent by mail to all the property owners in this particular assessment district with their particular portion estimated and broken down as per benefit.

11. Following the public hearing, bids are open to private contractors who send engineers out to make estimates. Their bids are presented to City Council with the lowest bidder getting the job.

12. Nine days later the notice of contract award is published in official city newspaper.

13. The work is undertaken by utility firms and then by the contractor, checked by City inspectors every step of the way.

14. Home owners receive their assessment notices, following completion of the project, with 30 days to either pay cash or go into bond payments stretched out over 10 years. It also lists another public hearing date to protest cost or work quality if the homeowner so desires.

The homeowner and the City are now out of the picture.

The project, start to finish, has taken about 18 months.

How does the contractor get paid? So far, the City has received no cash for this work.

This must be taken into consideration by the contractors before they submit bids. If the contractor selected needs money for his day to day operation, it's up to him to find a bonding company who, in turn, will buy these bonds at discounted rates.

The use of the 1911 Assessment Act has been found, in the long run, to be the easiest way of getting needed improvements with the least squeeze on the pocketbook.

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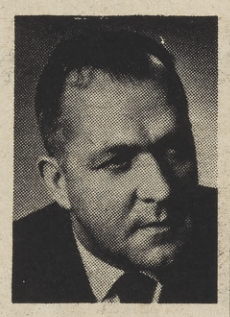
EDITOR'S OPINION



BY JOSEPH R. HOLMES

REQUEST TO CITY COUNCIL: COOL IT!

Someone once wrote,

"It is easier for eight or nine elderly men to feel their way toward unanimity, if they are not compelled to conduct their converging manoevres under the microscopes and telescopes of the Press, but are permitted to shuffle about a little in slippers".

We don't accuse the San Diego City Council of being elderly...not with Mike Shaeffer around. Nor do we accuse them of shuffling about in slippers...as long as Jack Walsh shuffles around basketball courts.

But it does seem like the members of the council are getting a bit too gun-shy of criticism. Not from the press, mind you, but from members of their own official family.

Planning Director James Fairman probably rues the day he incurred the considerable wrath of Councilman Harry Scheidle by public critizing the gentleman from North Park.

First Scheidle wanted to fire Fairman, but that didn't work when other members of the council went completely deaf at the request.

But Scheidle doesn't lose wars. Battles, yes, but not wars. So he looked for another front and this one was to place Planning Department, now seperate, under the City Manager's office. This of course would also place it under the city council.

This skirmish has not yet been settled but it has already started another brushfire. This one between certain members of the council and City Attorney Ed Butler.

Mr. Butler was asked for a legal opinion on the validity of placing the planning department under the city manager's office. Mr. Butler stated it was legal all right but he didn't think much of the idea for various reasons.

Well, the council thought Butler's legal opinion was just fine but who was he to offer a personal opinion? And so war began on another front between council and members of the official family.

Actually there is nothing wrong with a bit of boat-rocking in the not-so hallowed halls of our city hall. Keeps things healthy and keeps people in local government from getting too smug and self-assured with themselves.

The battles between the Planning people and the Council and between the City Attorney and the Council were good provided there is a responsible press to present the issues clearly in perspective. This time around there was good coverage.

However an added ingredient has cropped up and this is not very good. It seems to be the motive of some of the council to place the job of the City Attorney out the elective arena and make it a political appointment of the council.

There is speculation that perhaps this is one of the steps being taken to make the Mayor's job more powerful.

However, whatever the reason for this blatant attempt to muzzle City Attorney Butler, the people should not be fooled. Butler is directly elected by the people. If the people do not like the way he is performing, they can easily get rid of him at the next election.

Let's keep the job of City attorney resting on the "whim" of hundreds of thousands of San Diegans rather than the whims of a handful of men in the city council offices.

"Silly Adolescent Poster Fad!"

Capitolisms by Don Maclean

WASHINGTON — Perhaps it's no wonder that the mails are slow when you stop to consider the level of intelligence in some of the Post Office Department offices here.

A friends of ours who works for the P.O. is in the hospital. The other day she got a call from her supervisor who said he'd been "inspecting" her desk at work and found a "crossword puzzle" on it. He informed her that in the future she was not to play games at the office and waste the taxpayer's money.

Our friend informed her brilliant supervisor that what he'd found was not a crossword puzzle but, actually, a chart, printed in local newspapers, which enables government employees to keep track of their annual and sick leave days by checking off the ones used.

The National Guard asks us, "Would you refer to a sailor as a Marine?" It answers itself, "Of course not!" It then goes on to instruct folks not to refer to "Guardsmen" as "soldiers." (All right, already.)

* * * * *

A South Vietnamese Congressman, one Tran Ngoc Chau, is visiting Washington on a "fact-finding trip." To me, this proves one thing: Although South Vietnam's Congress is brand new, its members have discovered the junket.

* * * * *

According to one source, Eartha Kitt has done pretty well with her own, personal poverty war; she reportedly has increased her night-club appearance fee after landing on the front pages by insulting Lady Bird.

* * * * *

Washington

AN ELECTION IN TEXAS

BY DON MACLEAN

WASHINGTON—This is an election year and once again the aroma of politics is heavy upon the land. It's a time when campaign managers talk over past victories and defeats.

One politico's recollection of a Texas special election in 1961 belongs in the annals of utter disaster. My informant, a Republican, was assisting a war hero in his campaign for a Congressional seat.

"It is a Mexican-American district and our opponent, Henry B. Gonzalez, a lawyer, had spent the war in a civilian job as a censor reading G.I. mail. Our man was a native of the area, had a fine war record and had thousands of Mexican - American friends.

"Then, suddenly, our candidate said he did not want to capitalize on his service exploits. We had to junk an expensive campaign film, complete with machine-gun sound effects and patriotic music. So we decided he should make a sincere appeal on radio and TV.

"Unfortunately, the opposition controlled the local stations and we found commercial time almost impossible to buy. And the TV 'news' coverage was interesting. Gonzalez, the 'common man's pal,' was always photographed talking with dirt farmers, et al. The 'news' crews filmed our man only when he stopped to chat with someone in a Cadillac.

"We soon discovered that our candidate spoke no Spanish and, in this district, English is practically a dead language. In desperation we gave beer parties and barbecues in his honor and these were surprisingly well attended. Then we heard a new Gonzalez slogan, 'Drink his beer and eat his tamales, then go home and vote for Gonzalez.'

"The Democrats imported Cantinflas, the most popular Mexican actor of all time, to campaign for Gonzalez. We countered with Eisenhower. And where does Ike give his speech? At the Alamo! Aaaaaaagh!

"Our candidate's name was Goode, so we tried a bumper sticker: 'Join the Goode Guys!' The Democrats came back with one that said: 'Goode Guys Don't Win.' In the meantime, hundreds of Mexicans were streaming across the border. Voter registration in Texas is lenient, to say the least.

"On election eve Gonzalez read on TV what he claimed was one of our campaign letters referring to Mexican-Americans as 'greasers.' We had no time to prove it false. The election came on a Saturday, when thousands of our voters were out of town attending football games. The Mexican - Americans, who don't care for football, stayed home to vote."

Rep. Gonzalez (D., Texas) is now in his seventh, happy year as a Congressman.

A Conservative View

THE LONG TRIAL OF JIMINEZ

BY JAMES J. KILPATRICK

They celebrated the tenth anniversary here recently of that glorious 2 o'clock in the morning when General Marcos Perez Jiminez was overthrown, but they didn't celebrate it very much. You get the impression that Venezuelans are too occupied with the present to be deeply concerned with the past.

Perez Jiminez was the last in a long line of dictators who ruled this rich and sprawling land over a span of 130 years. With his ouster, at the hands of an army-civilian coaliton, democracy came to Venezuela, and Venezuela has been looking uncertainly at democracy ever since. The present head of state is President Raul Leoni, who was elected in 1963. If he makes it home free to the end of his term in December, another record will have been set: two full-term presidents, without a single revolution! In South America, it makes a man quietly proud.

You hear a hundred stories about Perez Jiminez. During his eight years in power, he looted the national treasury and lived in high cotton. A strutty little man, pot-bellied and paunchy, the dictator evidently had a great attraction for the girls. Some of the tales that are told of Perez Jiminez, his yacht and his private island, sound like the tales Suetonius told on the Caesars.

Venezuelans did not object greatly to his wenching, until it got to be a public scandal, and they might have forgiven the looting, up to a point, on the grounds of national custom. It was the dictator's repression of political activity that triggered revolt ten years ago. Venezuelans play their politics as if they were tournament bridge players going for slam in spades. Ordinarily a polite and sociable people, they fall politically upon their partners as well as their opponents with marvelous insults and great howls of rage. Even the splinter parties form splinter parties. At the last count, Venezuela had 17 recognized parties--maybe 20; all of them were off to the left; the ideological distinctions, if any, are scarcely visible to the naked eye.

Perez Jiminez made the mistake, that glorious morning, of forgetting a bag at the airport. It could happen to any of us. Unhappily for the fleeing Napoleon, this bag contained securities, documents, and instruments of credit establishing the theft (or so the present government contends) of some $8 million. The dictator went first to the Dominican Republic, then to Miami, but the evidence was sufficient to cause Bobby Kennedy to agree to his extradition in August of 1963. Perez Jiminez was flown back to Caracas.

He has been in prison since then, but it is hardly durance vile. In an excess of benevolence, or of thoughtful reflection on future contingencies, the government has provided Perez Jiminez with a three-room suite and private bath in the jail. He has his own cook and dietician, and his own masseur. He reads, looks at television; at regular intervals, it is widely reported, he is provided with female companions.

Once every six weeks or so, Perez Jiminez is driven by armored van to the Supreme Court of Justice, across the street from the Capitol, where his trial for embezzlement continues. It is not an impressive building, flanked as it is by a tamale stand on one side and Joe's Shoe Store on the other, but trial days are colorful occasions. A hundred troops, bearing machine guns, line the sidewalks. Spectators are roped off. Perez Jiminez enters the chamber with his swarm of counsel, denounces President Leoni, President Johnson, Senator Kennedy, and other oppressors. Then back to jail and an afternoon nap.

These intermittent hearings have been going on for nearly four years. Venezuelans joke that the trial will cost more than Perez Jiminez ever stole. Reportedly, proceedings will drag to an end in March; a verdict of guilty is assumed, but the maximum penalty is only 13 years with credit for time already spent in jail. In another five years, it is feared, he may again be a factor in Venezuelan politics. The politicians are not rapturous at the prospect.

Meanwhile, the country plunges ahead. Venezuela is larger than Texas; its leaders tend to think like Texans. There is plenty of money floating around, and manana will take care of manana. If the inhabitants don't kill themselves in traffic jams, they may buy out the continent yet.

Speaking Frankly

LBJ CAN'T WIN FOR LOSING

BY MARY McGRATH

However the North Korean conflict turns out, the President can't win for losing!

He already has roughly half the country mad at him for doing the something he considers necessary in Vietnam. Now, he is in danger of having the other half turn on him for NOT doing the something they consider necessary in Korea.

With odds like that, no wonder he only surfaced momentarily on the TV tubes to "explain" his stand in the new crisis. He is undoubtedly developing an inferiority complex about his ability to rally the country to any cause he might have in mind at the moment.

The trouble is that the President of the United States — ANY President of the United States — has more "advisers" than he can possibly handle. Something like 200,000,000 of them. About the only citizen who does not consider him/herself capable of solving the world's and the country's problems is still under two years old and running around in diapers.

Everyone else is an expert. The same guy who would not even attempt to fix his own plumbing because of his inexperience in the field of fittings, feels perfectly at home in the larger areas of diplomacy and government.

His so-called policy is based on attitudes built strictly by guess, by golly and buy gum reaction to whatever crisis might be cropping up. On no more information than he reads in the paper, or lifts from the boob tube, he decides for himself the course the country should follow and turns thumbs down on anyone, including the well-informed, who might disagree with him.

The consequences of his action, or inaction, depending on the point under discussion, are usually dismissed with airy references to what the other side doesn't want to happen. For instance, his only acquaintance with the inscrutable Chinese mind might be in the local laundry or the Chinese restaurant, but he "knows" exactly how the Chinese government would react to whatever path he wishes we would follow.

Unfortunately, the President must react to more specific circumstances than the amateur policymakers. He can't feel for solutions; he has to find them. He can't "think;" he has to "know."

About the only certainty in the whole struggle is his sure knowledge that whatever he does, a goodly portion of the people are going to disapprove of it.

The Harris Poll

SUPPORT GROWS FOR VIET NAM

BY LOUIS HARRIS

In the face of the mounting Communist offensive in Vietnam, support among the American people for the war has risen sharply from 61% in December to 74% today.

Despite what some believe is an imminent military showdown, less than a majority of the public believes the current battles in Vietnam will result in a U.S. military victory. Rather, the prevailing view is that the war will continue for a long time, that neither side will win decisively and that a settlement will be reached through negotiation.

Other significant findings on a special Harris Survey conducted on the weekend following the Communist attacks on 38 South Vietnamese cities:

--By 61 to 23%, people believe that the successful Viet Cong penetration of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon "showed that we were not prepared" for such an assault.

--By 66 to 15%, the public holds the view that the latest Communist stepup of the fighting justifies the policy of not halting bombings of North Vietnam.

--By 44 to 35%, most Americans reject the notion that current Communist efforts are a "last desperate effort" to turn the tide in their favor.

However, by 48 to 29%, people feel that the stepped-up fighting is to our advantage, since it has brought Communist forces out into the open where they can be met head-on.

By 41 to 39%, the American public thinks that one of the major premises of the Communist attacks on provincial capitals was the belief that the South Vietnamese government forces would not stand up in intensified fighting.

Here is the trend in support of the war:

	SUPPORT OF VIETNAMESE WAR TOTAL PUBLIC PER CENT
February, 1968	74
December, 1967	61
September, 1967	58
August, 1967	71
July, 1967	83
February, 1967	70

With the major battle for Khe Sanh along the demilitarized zone considered imminent, the Harris Survey made an effort to assess the degree of confidence of the American people over the final outcome of this new phase of the war. The cross section was asked:

"What do you think will happen in the war in Vietnam in the intensified fighting now going on? We will win these battles; we will lose them; It will end in a standoff with neither side winning decisively."

	OUTCOME OF CURRENT FIGHTING TOTAL PUBLIC PER CENT
We will win them.	43
We will lose them.	3
Neither side will win.	39
Not sure.	15

Although only 3% believe the United States will lose these major battles, less than a majority is convinced we will win them. By 71 to 11%, people feel that the war will go on a long time, perhaps for several more years.

The number who feel that as a result of this current escalation of the fighting we are doing better militarily has dropped from 39% in December to 33% today. However, the 50% who believe the United States is not doing better is still well below the high of 63% who felt the war was bogged down last August.

The people have reacted with some surprise to the turn in the fighting, but are rallying to support the war effort.

WELCOME TO MISSION BEACH

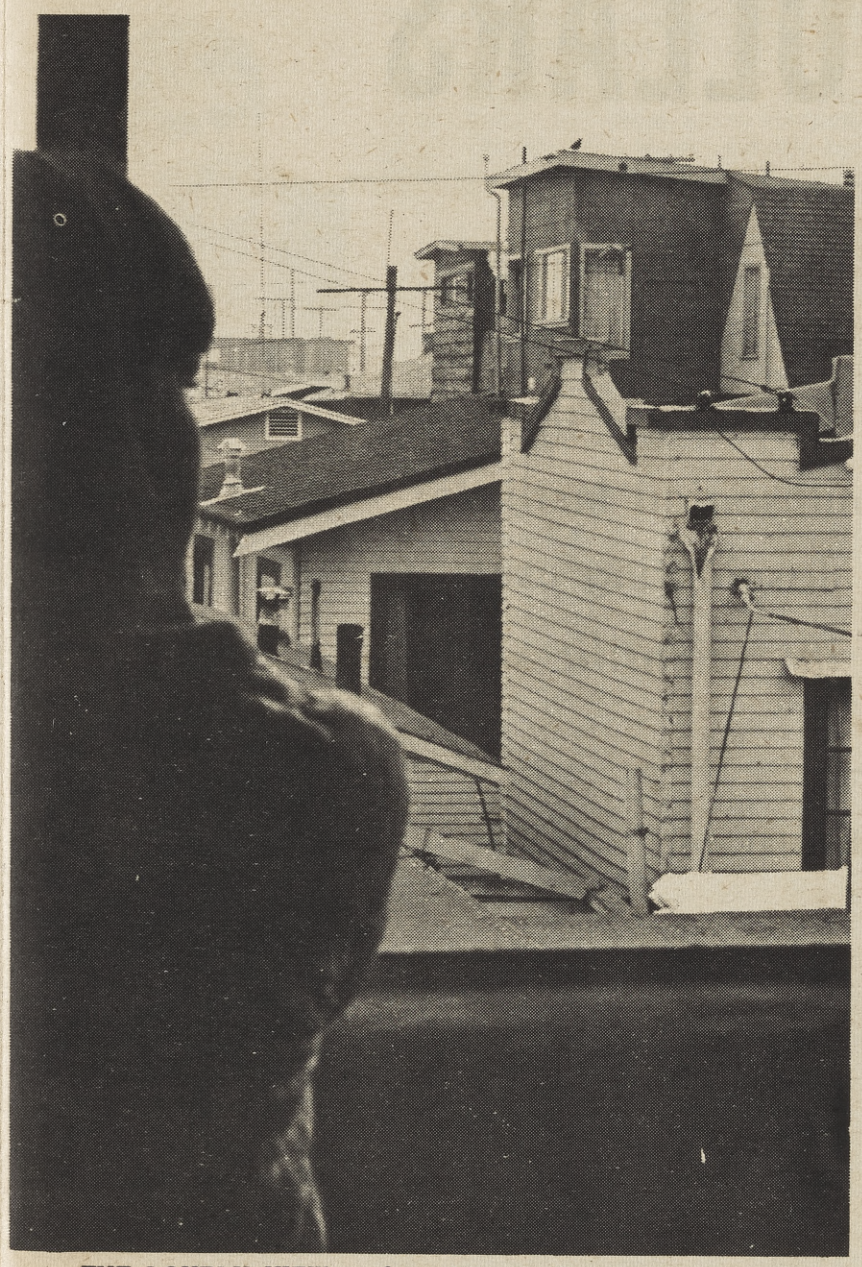
FOR ENTERTAINMENT IN MISSION BEACH.....there is the beach, the amusement center or feeding pidgeons in a cluttered alley.

SPACE IS LIMITED.....so residents do laundry on roof tops of apartments or garages.

The San Diego that natives brag
about is not the San Diego
shown in these pictures of Mission Beach...
with it's run down houses,
it's unsightly utility poles
and it's honky-tonk like neon thoroughfares.
In other cities
public apathy and political chicanery
have bred slums and skid rows.
What is San Diego's excuse for this?

A FOREST OF TELEPHONE POLES.....down the center of the main street does nothing to enhance the beauty of Mission Beach.

MOST HOMES FACE A STREET.....but the many courts in Mission Beach have neighbors facing each other with a sidewalk separating them.



THE LOVELY VIEW.....from Mission Blvd. or Ocean Front Walk differs considerably from the drab view that a large percentage of Mission Beach residents must see daily.

HERE IS AN ADVERTISEMENT.....for urban renewal if there ever was one.

THE CASE OF THE GOLD DOLLARS

This is the third of a five-part series on the Smithsonian Institute's fascinating uses of its scientific skills

by HERMAN SCHADEN

WASHINGTON—Carried away by professional pride, counterfeiters have been known to "sign" their masterpieces with initials or other identifying marks, a manifestation of vanity that would be greatly appreciated by the Secret Service if it occurred more frequently.

Unfortunately, most cases are not that elementary. Sometimes the home-made coin is so anonymously and cleverly designed it deceives the wariest of dealers and collectors.

Such was the case of the U.S. gold dollars—one of the biggest and knottiest of its kind in Secret Service annals. A lot of people who should have known better vowed they were the real article—dated 1850, '53 and '54 and highly desirable commodities on the bullish collectors' market.

Among those taken in were experts at the Philadelphia Mint. And maybe the agents never would have made an airtight case had they not called on the mild-mannered, but acutely perceptive, numismatics curator of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli.

Dr. Clain-Stefanelli provided the expert evidence by using his instinct, his long years of experience and, most scientifically, his X-ray diffraction machine. And this is how it happened, as told for the first time:

In the fall of 1959 the gold dollars began appearing successively in New York and other cities. They looked so good that dealers and collectors went bug-eyed at the offered price—$15 each on a $40 market. Of course, they sold very well, indeed.

Not all dealers were taken in so easily. Among the confirmed skeptics was John J. Ford Jr., a New York dealer, who conveyed his suspicions to the proper authorities. And so the Secret Service hit the trail.

And a long growing trail it was, reaching from coast-to-coast that fall and winter as one fast-moving salesman, assisted by a woman, peddled the bogus items to the gullible.

The Secret Service caught up with Max Cohen in Dallas on Jan. 27, 1960. He was packing 285 of the phony pieces. Later the Secret Service counted 300 others recovered from the several hundred believed sold around the country.

While Cohen, a New Yorker with a record, awaited trial on charges of possessing and passing the coins, the Secret Service dropped off some gold pieces at Dr. Clain-Stefanelli's office laboratory.

"I took one look and a bell rang," he said. "I can't really explain why, but it always happens when I get a counterfeit.

"In my first examination I noted that the surface lacked definition, espcially the reverse side. Then, too, the milling, or edges, had unusual characteristics reading unlike the authentic dollar.

"The next test was to weigh the coins. This showed them to weigh as much as 1.73 grams compared to the standard 1.67 grams. This would not be unusual with counterfeiting, for it is a common practice to put a little more gold into the spuriously minted ones.

"The next step was an X-ray fluorescent spectrometric examination, which reveals the metallic composition of the coin. In this instance, the test proved nothing, only that the counterfeiters had used the same kind of gold as went into genuine U.S. dollars."

Then the ace in the hole—the X-ray diffraction analysis. As a pioneer of its application to numismatics, Dr. Clain-Stefanelli knew its worth in comparing counterfeits with authentic coins. In his words, the analysis "determines the crystal structure and spatial arrangement of atoms in the crystalline lattice of coins."

It also reveals whether coins were struck or cast, and if cast, whether hot or cold struck.

Used in the gold dollar case, the test produced significant photographic evidence that ring patterns in the counterfeit coins were radically different from the authentic ones.

Cohen went to trial in September 1960, was convicted and sentenced to 2 1/2 years imprisonment.

It is believed that the bogus gold dollars, coins smaller than a dime, were smuggled into the country despite strict customs surveillance against such a threat. The source was said to have been Milan, Italy.

Dr. Clain-Stefanelli's dandy X-ray machine since has debunked as counterfeit a couple of Aegina staters--6th-century B.C. Grecian coins, which he had planned to buy for the American Numismatics Association.

An art as ancient as the earliest coins, counterfeiting may be meeting its scientific match with the Smithsonian showing the way.

From Everyone's Point of View

LOWER DRINKING AGE TO 18

by MARY FISHEL

Should wine, women and song be part of a boy's life? If so at what age?

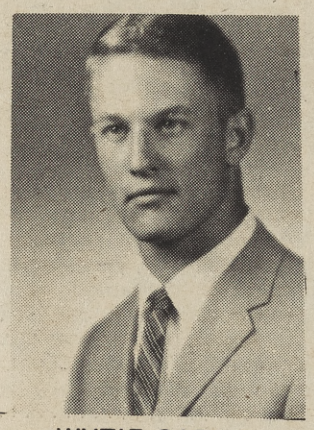
In the "Wild and wolly West" specifically California, a boy or girl must be 21 years of age in order to purchase or drink any alcoholic beverage legally.

New York and Louisiana state the age is 18 for young people to purchase any alcholic beverage. Many states of the Union list 18 as the age to be able to purchase and drink wine or beer.

On some college campuses such as the University of Wisconsin, beer is sold in the Student Union.

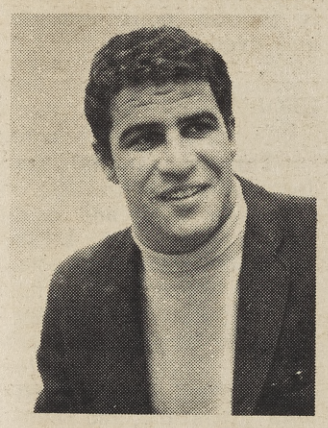
Others such as the University of California at Berkeley, they recently refused the students the right to sell beer in their Student Union, although many of the students are over 21 years of age.

When does a boy become a man? When he is mature enough to accept his responsibilities? If so, when can we assume he has reached that age?



WYTIE CABLE

KENNETH F. FARE



AL MOLLE

Yes For Beer!

Wytie Cable, a senior at Cal Western, said "The position I am taking on this question is the result of my being reared in Wisconsin where it is legal to drink beer at the age of 18.

"For the following reasons I believe the legal drinking age in California should also be lowered to 18, but like Wisconsin it should be held to the consumption of beer.

"Most teenagers don't have much incentive to drink until the age of 17 or 18. In states where 18 year old beer drinking is allowed, it becomes accepted for teenagers to go to the local beer bar, have a beer, and meet with their friends.

"This freedom to have a legal drink gives teenagers a chance to take on some responsibility for themselves, to decide whether they want to drink or not and how much.

are the serious implications.

"We continuously have "This happens in most cases when the teenager is still living at home. Thus the parents can have some influence on his or her behavior concerning drinking.

"I believe this is better than to wait 'till the youth is 21, in college, and away from the home, before he has his first legal drink. The youth may then start drinking and have no parental guidance.

"Does having the 21 year old drinking law really stop teenagers from drinking? I believe in the majority of cases it doesn't. It does though greatly affect the overall atmosphere of teenage drinking.

"Here in California it is the idea of most teenage drinkers to drink as much as they can as fast as they can and then leave. This often results in automobile accidents and many other legal offenses.

"It has been my experience that the teenage drinker in the 18 year old state has a completely different attitude. He has no great desire to drink a large quantity in a short time and then leave before the police come.

"He can have a beer right now, today, or tomorrow, and it's legal.

"The teenager who decides to drink in this atmosphere in a sense learns 'how to drink', when to stop, and most of all doesn't get in the habit of breaking a law."

Opposed

Kenneth F. Fare, the Chief Probation Officer, San Diego County, said "I am opposed to lowering the legal age for drinking from 21 to 18

"I do not feel that lowering the legal age would be of any particular benefit to our young people. Conversely, I feel it would be an open invitation for more indulgence.

"Most young people between 18 and 21 years are not always mentally or emotionally mature enough to cope with the effects of alcohol. Many minors feel that they can handle liquor; however, they usually drink heavily and rapidly so that intoxication is imminent.

"They don't feel that drinking is a serious law violation, but rather see it more analogous to shooting a sling shot, turning over an out house, etc. They further feel that participation should not blemish their records. What they fail to realize, however, referrals to the Probation Department of minors involved in drinking where more serious crimes such as burglary, auto theft, assaults, etc. are a by-product.

"Males tend to use liquor as a vehicle to approach females sexually and girls who drink often become promiscuous. A major problem, of course, is drinking and driving. Serious accidents often result in the death of the young drinker, and, more pathetically, innocent people.

"Drinking to minors is an emulation of adults without the inhibitions. Young people from higher socio-economic groups tend to have more drinking parties in their homes.

"Parents of these groups are more often away from home, leaving their children unsupervised with alcohol easily available to them because of its presence in the home.

"There seems to be some misconception that nothing is being done about the youthful drinker - that law enforcement conveniently closes its eyes. This is not true.

"Anyone in doubt should check the official records of agencies charged with police, the State Alcoholic Beverage Control, Probation Department, and they will find that a diligent effort is being exerted by these agencies to prevent and control the illegal use of alcohol by minors.

"This is illustrated by the number of arrests being made of minors, as well as licensees who sell to and adults who furnish alcohol to minors. How can arrests be made if law enforcement is unaware? The community must assume its responsibility in reporting violations so appropriate action can be taken.

"In addition to the many referrals to the Probation Department, I know of several cases where alcoholic beverages control agents and local police have raided college fraternity parties where alcohol is being served illegally as a means of raising funds.

"There is no doubt in my mind as to their concern and efforts. The Probation Department and Juvenile Court are equally concerned where drinking is a problem. Appropriate action is taken on an individual basis to protect young people from the hazards of drinking, and to protect the community.

"The basic level of prevention is a parental responsibility. I have often felt that one of the most effective forms of therapy for young drinkers would be for the police to take them home in their inebriated condition, and let them get sick in their own living room, in front of their parents, rather than at the police station."

Wouldn't Help

Charlene Calugar, a senior at Clairemont High and reporter of "Chieftain Smoke Signals" for the Sentinel said " I really can't see where it would help enforcement of the drinking law if the age limit was lowered to 18.

"The only real 'help' would be to under-age kids in getting the stuff. If kids of 13 and up can get it all the time, now, would lowering the age limit aid in the prevention of their drinking?

"It's pretty hard to change an under - 21 driver's license to look like that of one over 21, because of the picture difference; but if one only had to be 18 to drink, many kids could go out and buy their own liquor, instead of using their parents, or getting an older person to buy it.

"Some might say that it would be nice for college students to have the drinking age lowered, so that alcohol could be served at some college affairs. I should think that with college as demanding as I'm expecting it to be, one wouldn't have the time or need for drinking and all it entails.

"Yet, it seems as if a great deal of college, high school and even junior high students do drink, and often.

"Most drinking is probably done away from home, and kids need a way to get back home afterwards. This is where the danger lies—a drunk 16 or 21 year old on the road can kill you whether he was drinking legally or illegally!

"Let's face it — as it stands now, anyone under 21 who drinks does so illegally — why make it any easier for him?"

Individual Choice

Al Molle, a senior at Cal Western , Chief of Justice of the All University Judiciary and chairman of the Alcoholic Policy Committee, said "In considering this problem, I was tempted to take the easy way out and justify lowering the drinking age on the basis of the precedence set by a few other states across the country which have set the laws at 18 years of age.

"That would be avoiding the issue, however, why 18? Why not 17 or 19 or 20?

"Because I believe that one cannot arbitrarily select any one of these, I have centered my thinking on this matter from a very individualistic point of view.

"I would suggest abolishing all laws on drinking and make the issue a very individual one.

"Parents have the responsibility, even the obligation, to subject their own children in their development to material on the pro's & con's of alcoholic beverages, so they will be in the position of making a responsible choice concerning their own drinking habits.

"I know of a great many people under the age of 21 who can 'drink responsibly' while I know of an equal number of individuals over the age of 21, whom I wouldn't let near a bottle.

"If one can demonstrate responsibility in drinking, no matter his age, he should have the right and freedom to do so.

"If one abuses this freedom and continually infringes upon the rights of others due to his extreme drinking habits, this freedom should be restricted in one form or another.

"I would like to think that we are building a society of responsible individuals, and not a society where flagrant abuse of the law exists."

Yes!

Gordon E. Von Kalinowski of Von Kalinowski and Prante Attorneys in the United States National Bank, said "It is rather difficult to determine at what age a person should be able to drink alcoholic beverages.

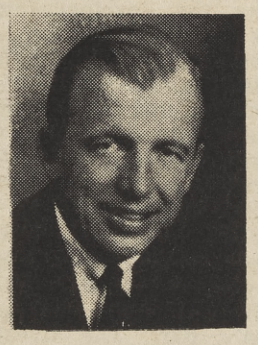
"However it seems very obvious to me that any person who is old enough to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States and to 'fight and die for his country' should be able to do anything an adult is capable of doing by law.

"Therefore I am very much in favor of the drinking age in the state of California being reduced to the draft age in this country.

"I also am in favor of reducing the voting age to the draft age.

"It seems obvious to me that anyone who is capable of being drafted should have some voice in the affairs of our country."

CHARLENE CALUGAR



GORDON E. VON KALINOWSKI

Music and Drama

A Seat In The Dark

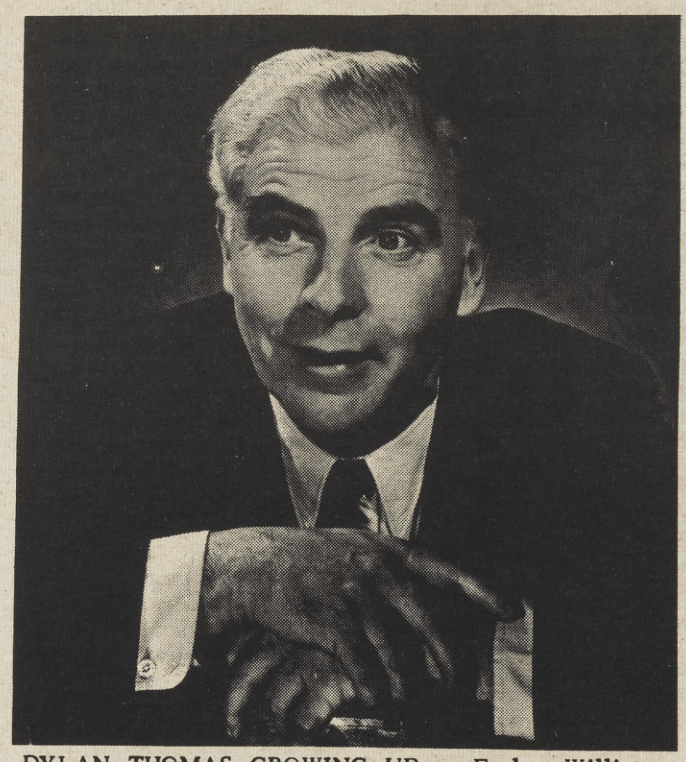
DAVID E. GREGSON

"Slow Dance on the Killing Ground" is a pretentious little play about the nature of man's guilt, his desire to be punished and his existential drive to make the punishment fit the crime. The dramatic pace of the play is well described in the title. Andante is the prevailing tempo for a work in which the various acts are described by dance terms (pas de deux and pas de trois). Directed by Edythe Pirazzini, San Diego's most dynamic theatrical autocrat, "Slow Dance" is the current effort of the Mission Playhouse.

William Hanley, the play's author, has a penchant for philosophy. He could not bear to write a work that did not contain some profound meaning. Hanley's deep thoughts are desperately infused with the thin dramatic fabric of "Slow Dance". The three main characters (and only characters: Randall, Rosie and Glas are little more than stereotypes or stage cliches, but Hanley has shaded them with mystic perceptions. By the end of the play the three individuals have made great personal insights and have come to terms with fate. The only thing that could be more surprising would be if the same insights were achieved by Donald Duck, Bugs Bunny and Porky Pig. (Actually Bugs Bunny shows many intellectual faculties which deserve exploration).

Randall, the son of a prostitute, is drawn by Hanley as a type of New York Negro teenage gangster with a taste for opera capes and other slick styles. We know this type already, except that Randall has an I.Q. of 187 and can quote Shakespeare's "Othello" not to mention the rest of world literature. Next to Jean Paul Sartre, Randall is the greatest existential philosopher the world has ever seen. Yet, in spite of this incredible background of knowledge which implies sympathy for human beings and a liberal outlook on life, Randall murders his mother for being a prostitute. He actually stabs her to death with an icepick because he is so upset by his mother's moral standards. This is about the corniest thing that could possibly happen to one who claims profound understanding of the world. Could he not understand what drove his mother to commit her acts?

Roland McFarland had a good, natural quality in the role of Randall. Unfortunately, opening night betrayed a serious lack of assuredness on McFarland's part. The already tedious directorial tempo was further slowed by his constant stumbling over lines. Randall is an exceedingly long part and one that is difficult to manage. There are transitions in speech patterns as Randall shifts from his New York gang - hipster patois to Princeton English. But McFarland is equal to the difficulties if he can only remember his lines.



DYLAN THOMAS GROWING UP.....Emlyn Williams will present an entertainment taken from stories of the celebrated Welsh poet, Dylan Thomas, at Sherwood Hall Tuesday, 8:30 p.m. Williams' appearance is sponsored by the University of California, San Diego Committee for Arts and Lectures. The noted actor and playwright's performance, a development of one he did with enormous success in London and North America some years ago, concentrates on the poet's youth and boy hood.

Martin Gerrish played Glas, a part painfully reminiscent of Rod Steiger's "The Pawnbroker". It was not Gerrish's fault if Glas got boring during the endless evening. Gerrish had excellent control, fairly good dialectical speech and a superb ability to play "object of attention". The latter is a term referring to a naturalistic acting procedure in which the performer looks at his hands, cigarette, the window, the table and so on while carrying on a conversation with someone else.

The Glas character reminds me of "The Man in the Glass Booth" which was so popular in London this summer and has at last opened in New York to the expected raves. Glas feels the need for punishment for having abandoned his Jewish wife and children to the Nazis. By the end of the play he finds that his existential failure to save them is punished by a kind of lingering, living guilt. So are we all punished according to our crimes, he discovers. It reminds one of the kind of fatalistic concept of the movement of time and history dealt with by Tolstoy in "War and Peace". This book, incidentally, is mentioned in the play. Glas thinks it is a masterpiece, but Randall could never get through it.

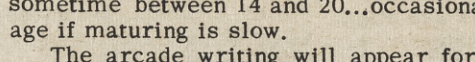
Rosie, played unevenly (but well) by D'Ann Paton, meets Glas and Randall on her way to an abortion. She too must come to terms with herself. Randall, who has just stabbed his mom to death in her bed, would like to see Rosie keep the baby. Both Randall and Glas fear Rosie going on into the future as a writer looking for irresponsible, unusual experiences just so others can experience them vicariously. With both men being so well read and so full of quotations, their attitude seems contradictory.

I am determined to think that Pirazzini's theater regime is the best source of amateur drama in San Diego. The plays chosen at the Mission Playhouse are generally more interesting than plays chosen anywhere else. Pirazzini directs on a high level of competence and gets remarkably good performers from the amateur ranks. The tiny theater is worth patronizing. But, "Slow Dance on the Killing Ground", in spite of many bright moments in the dialogue, suffers from Wagnerian length which makes the cramped seats of the playhouse mighty uncomfortable. Some judicious cutting and a little snappier pace would help things immeasurably.

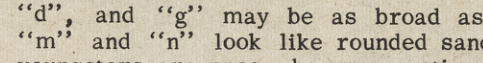
Handwriting Analysis

ELDENE WHITING

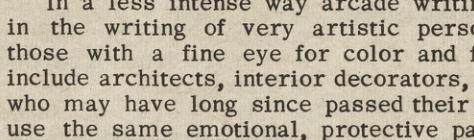
When one first begins to study graphology, it seems as if the teachers are trying to pidgeon hole all writing into one of four catagories. A garland writer whose writing looks like a daisy chain.



An angular writer whose writing looks like a rail fence.



or a thread writer which we'll talk about next week. And lastly, the arcade writer whose writing looks like this:



Arcade writing is called this for the obvious reason that the rounded strokes, most clearly noticed in "m's" and "n's" actually look like the arches of Spanish architecture. The graphologist translates this into the symbolism of a mother who lays a protective hand on the head of her child. The thumb and forefinger form a perfect arch in this gesture. A writing which forms many arcades indicates a nature which is protective.

This protectiveness may be positive or negative depending on whether it is directed toward others or reflected back on oneself. This must be determined from the writing as a whole.

There are some arcade strokes in almost every writing which is only natural, we all have the potential protectorate within us. But a large class of people who use this type of connective stroke are teens, especially girls, and it isn't always constructive.

There is a period of emotional development which affects different individuals at different ages, usually sometime between 14 and 20...occasionally beyond this age if maturing is slow.

The arcade writing will appear for a time, run its course and eventually disappear.

Letters are round in the middle zone. "a", "o", "d", and "g" may be as broad as they are high. "m" and "n" look like rounded sand dunes. These youngsters are ones who are emotionally involved in NOW. They love the excitement of a dramatic emotional binge.

In a less intense way arcade writing also appears in the writing of very artistic persons, especially those with a fine eye for color and form. This may include architects, interior decorators, men and women who may have long since passed their teens. But they use the same emotional, protective pattern of thinking which in their cases are constructive and productive of something more lasting than a good cry or a temper tantrum.

What is your potential for protectiveness? To learn the secrets your handwriting reveals, send at least three lines of writing and your signature to Eldene Whiting, P.O. Box 9234, San Diego, Calif. 92109. Please include $2 and a stamped, self addressed envelope for a word check list and a full-page of analysis. All correspondence is prompt, personal and confidential.

MUSIC, DRAMA THIS WEEK

The most important events this week include a massive San Diego Symphony and combined college chorus performance of Beethoven's masterwork, the Missa Solemnis; a concert reading of Dylan Thomas writings by Emlyn Williams, noted actor and playwright and a recital by Jan Peerce and Roberta Peters.

Today: Peter, Paul and Mary sing at Civic Theater, 8 p.m. Coronado Playhouse has last performance of "The Owl and the Pussycat."

Tomorrow: Micael Maule, dancer and company, 8:15 p.m., Coronado High School.

Tuesday: Emlyn Williams, Sherwood Hall, 8:30 p.m. Roberta Peters and Jan Peerce, Civic Theater, 8:30 p.m. Joanne Regenhardt, mezzo-soprano and Ilana Mysior, piano, in recital at Central Public Library, 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday: Charlotte Tripp Atkinson, organ recital, Army and Navy Academy, Carlsbad, 8 p.m.

Thursday: Beethoven Missa Solemnis, Civic Theater at 8:30 p.m. Zoltan Rozsnyai, conductor.

Friday: Repeat of Missa Solemnis, 8:30 p.m. in Civic Theater. "Stop the World, I Want to Get Off" opens at San Diego State College, 8:30 p.m.

Saturday: Repeat of Peerce - Peters recital, Civic Theater, 8:30 p.m.

Finance

TOM MARTIN

The New York Stock Exchange reports that institutional investors now own 22.5% of the 606 billion of listed stocks. This is up from 17.9% in 1960. The count excludes bank-administered trusts, which probably would bring total institutional holdings to well over a third of all listed issues. The persistent expansion in institutional stock ownership has been accompanied at the same time by a reduction in the amount of new common stock issues. Thus the gap of demand over the supply of new shares is widening and is a long run force for higher prices and higher price-earnings ratios. In their choice of stocks, the institutions have changed their approach to some extent. No longer do they stress quality blue chips exclusively. They are more performance-oriented, and they are in hot pursuit of rapid-growth stocks. But the supply of these "space age wonders" is relatively limited, which suggests that in those cases where growth is continuing and seemingly well assured, price-earnings ratios are likely to stay quite high and may even increase.

GEORGIA-PACIFIC

This company is a major factor in the forest products field and holds huge reserves (35 billion board feet) of timber. Recently, G-P has been following an increasingly aggressive acquisition program. Three companies (Kalamazoo Paper, Williams Furniture, and Southern Coating) with combined sales of about $50 million were acquired last fall, and merger discussions with Detroit Steel (1966 sales $100 million) are now going on. Considering the slowdown in residential construction, earnings for 1967 were very good—net per share rose to $2.68 from $2.54 in 1966. We feel certain that demand for housing will rise sharply over the next few years and believe that an adequate supply of funds for financing will be available. Thus, the company should report sharp increases in sales and profits. Despite its considerable advance in the past year, the stock at 62 is selling for less than 20 times estimated 1968 net of $3.25.

If you wish any further information please contact me at Dempsey - Tegeler 239-7792. Tom Martin

UP AND DOWN WORLD OF THE GULLS

Faces More Familiar Than Names

THEY WORK THE LINES.....The faces of these three gentlemen are familiar to fans who attend hockey games at the Sports Arena. They work the lines for all San Diego Gulls games. From left are Tom Fowler, Stan Warecki and Tony Mancuso, all San Diego residents.

Stan Watecki, Tom Fowler and Tony Mancuso —recognize any of these names?

Chances are that few fans who attend hockey games at the San Diego Sports Arena know these three men by name but certainly there are few who fail to recognize them on sight.

All three are linesmen for Western Hockey League games played in San Diego and they are all residents of this city. Another thing they have in common is that they play hockey in the Huff and Puff League on Tuesday nights at the Mission Valley ice rink.

Warecki is 42 and has resided in San Diego the longest, arriving here in 1948. He is a native of Winnipeg, Manitoba in Canada and along with Fowler played junior hockey (age limit 16-20) in Winnipeg. His greatest thrill was being a member of the Winnipeg Rangers when that club won the Canadian Junior Hockey championship. He was a winger and at the time was only 17.

During his pro hockey career Warecki played with Buffalo, San Diego, Ottawa, Houston, New Haven, Washington, D.C. and Charlotte, North Carolina where he ended his career nine years ago.

"I enjoyed being a linesman because it gives me a chance to stay close to the game" Warecki said.

He noted that the main job of a linesman is to call offsides and to step in and break up fights. "The referee stands aside so he can observe what is going on and penalize any other players who start swinging fists, Warecki declared.

Warecki said that in his opinion players today are better and faster than 10 and 20 years ago. He also revealed that players as a rule do not give the linesmen a rough time, but that some fans are not as kind.

Warecki is assistant manager of the Mexican Village in Coronado.

Fowler, who signed his first pro hockey contract in 1945, spent one month with the Chicago Black Hawks of the National League. He played center and shot lefthanded and played mostly in the Western League with Oakland, Los Angeles and San Diego.

"I have done a lot of baseball officiating," Fowler said, "and when the opportunity presented itself to work as a linesman I was happy to get back in the game in which I was born and raised.

"The game of hockey is fast and rough and a person must keep in real good physical condition to keep up. Compared to baseball you are on the move a lot more and almost all your calls are of the judgement variety."

Fowler said one of the nice things about the job is that no pressure is exerted on the linesmen from the home team. "Sometimes the fans get a little rough, but mainly I believe this is due to the fact that they don't really know what our job is," he stated.

According to Fowler, who is an engineer for Pacific Telephone, the linesman never calls a penalty, something which only the referee is allowed to do. He also noted that except for the National Hockey League all linesmen live in the city where they work.

Mancuso has lived in San Diego two years and previously was a linesman in the International and Central Leagues before coming West because of his wife's ill health.

As a player Tony started his career in his home town of Niagara Falls, Canada where he also went on the ice for the last time as a professional. In between he stopped at such places as Washington, D. C., New Haven, Philadelphia, Indianapolis and Toledo. He was a defenseman and one look at him and you know that he enjoyed the game most when the going was rough.

Mancuso, who is employed as a salesman for Crosthwaite Athletics Supply of San Diego, is about as active as anyone can get in hockey without making a living as a player. Besides serving as a linesman for the Gulls, he also coaches a midget hockey team that is leading the Los Angeles League as the only undefeated team and he is president of the Huff and Puff League.

He enjoys talking about his San Diego Midgets (14-16 years of age) and feels his team has an excellent chance of winning the California championship and then going on to further tournaments in the Pacific Northwest and possibly Erie, Pa., where the national championships are held.

Tony says that he has worked in many ice rinks but that he has never been associated with fans comparable to those who attend Gulls games. "These people are true hockey fans and they yell and cheer when the Gulls score even if their team is trailing by half a dozen goals," he said, and continued, "the women here have really taken to the game and I believe it is due to the fact that football is popular here and hockey is another game that is full of body contact.

"Last year I just couldn't believe the way the Gulls drew, particularly one night when they had a full house after coming off a disastrous road trip that had seen them lose five or six games.

"One of the referees who works here said San Diego fans make more noise than anywhere, including National Hockey League games".

Mancuso reveals that he took quite a blow on the head in breaking up a fight during a Gulls game with Seattle but he doesn't blame the players. "They rarely hit an official intentionally", he said, "but anytime you go in where fists are swinging there is a chance of getting hit. I usually let them get in a few blows because I feel there is less chance of me getting hit after they've gone at it for awhile."

All three linesmen concur on one thing—they are not interested in careers as referees. They also want the spectators to emphasize that the fellow who wears the red armband is the only person on ice who can call penalties while their most important duty is to call the offsides.

They explained that the Western Hockey League has one rule that is unique in hockey. In the WHL a player can pass the puck over two blue lines and it is not offsides for a teammate to take the puck and try for a goal. In all other hockey leagues a player must stay behind the red center line to take a pass from back of the blue line.

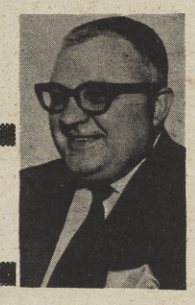
The rule used in the WHL makes the game faster and more entertaining and there is a belief that other hockey leagues may adopt the Western style of play.

There is small chance that linesmen can become homers, according to the local linesmen, because they never know when they are being watched by a representative of the league office.

As former players the three linesmen know the importance of their job and they work together with the referee to provide the highest standard of officiating possible.

"We love this game and good officiating is an important ingredient in its continued success," Fowler said.

SCOPE SPORTS



Strictly Sports

TOP COLLEGE CAGERS CAN NAME PRICE

BY BOB LEBO

Basketball players graduating from college this June will be in a better position to bargain for greenbacks than any time in history with two professional leagues ready to battle for outstanding talent.

This was the situation several years ago when the embryo American Football League opposed the long-established National Football League and the fight for talent was costly for all.

Talent still comes high in football as well as baseball, but the players don't have the choice that exists today in basketball with the one - year old American League seeking permanence against the National Basketball Association (NBA), in business for many years.

There are several teams in the American League that are having their financial troubles but there are a few that are making it. Not every team in the NBA is setting records at the gate, although overall league attendance is up over last year.

Max Shapiro, who scours the United States seeking cage talent for the San Diego Rockets, says there are a number of good players around to be drafted and the way the Rockets are losing, they will have either the No. 1 or No. 2 pick.

Should they pick first, the two players most mentioned are Wes Unseld, 6-8 center for Louisville and Elvin Hayes, 6-8 forward for Houston. Either one will be costly to sign and Hayes, in particular, could be lured to the Houston franchise in the ABA. He is popular in the Texas city and would be a big help to the franchise there.

In rating this year's college crop Shapiro said, "This is considered to be a banner year but I feel it is overrated, but better than last year.

"But next year is when the real talent will appear and there should be enough to give everyone one or two top players."

Shapiro says good basketball is played in all parts of the country and he particularly points out that small college ball is underrated.

"The rating system for college teams is full or errors," Shapiro declared. "It is difficult to compare teams from coast to coast and the people who are doing the rating do it mostly on hearsay because they are lucky to see 25 per cent of the teams in action"

The Rockets scout revealed that about 50 seven-footers are playing college ball this season but that some of them are just barely able to "walk on the court."

There are six or seven good ones, however, and with most clubs in need of a center, these are the fellows who will be in most demand.

When it comes to finding a "Gem in the Rough" Shapiro says this is almost an impossibility. "All schools are scouted real well and 'sleepers' are hard to come by," he noted.

This season Shapiro has scouted 80 games all over the country and has travelled 40,000 miles . He will be gone the entire month of March attending the Atlantic Coast Conference Tournament, Southern Conference Tournament, two small college tournaments, the AAU Tourney in Denver, the NCAA Tournament in Los Angeles and the NIT in New York.

Besides Unseld and Hayes, Shapiro is high on some of the following players:

Bill Hewitt, 6-6 forward from Southern California who is rated 'very mobile'; Mike Lewis, 6-8 center from Duke who is strong and a good scorer; Shaler Haliman, 6-6 forward from Utah State who is a great scorer. Haliman, local fans will remember, was outstanding for two seasons with Imperial Valley JC and was highly sought after his career there.

Some others are Dick Cunningham, 6 - 9 center from Murray State in Kentucky. He was the nation's leading rebounder last year and ranks fourth this season. He weighs 250 pounds and is very strong; Edgar Lacy, 6-6 and Mike Lynn, 6-7, both forwards from the great UCLA team. Both were drafted as futures last year but decided to return to college for another season of play.

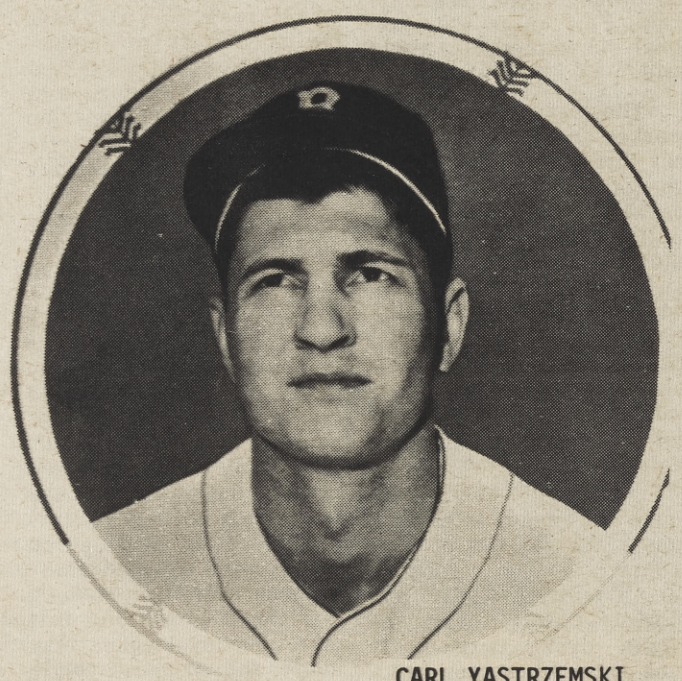
Art Beatty is a 7-1 center for American University in Washington, D.C. and is averaging 20 points per game. He has fair mobility. Another seven-footer is Tom Boerwinkle of the U. of Tennessee, rated strong and aggressive.

All members of this group are bound to be drafted along with a lot more not mentioned.

When asked if there are any pro prospects on local cage squads, Shapiro replied: "Not to my knowledge, and I've seen all four teams (U. of San Diego, San Diego State, Cal Western, U. of San Diego at California) in action several times."

Who the Rockets will draft is a big secret but one thing is certain: they need help and a good draft could mean a lot to the team's future success.

THIS WEEK IN MAJOR SAN DIEGO SPORTS



CARL YASTRZEMSKI

The Portland Buckeroos, first place club in the Western Hockey League, will be in town this week for a pair of highly important games with the San Diego Gulls.

Coach Max McNabb's Gulls, who appear to have a good chance to make the playoffs, could enhance their standing in the circuit with a pair of victories over the Oregonians. With the best home ice record in the league, the Gulls should give the leaders two full nights of action.

Celebrities will be in attendance at two events this week. Today many of the great present and past names in sports will be competing in the final day of the $30,000 Astrojet Golf Classic at La Costa Country Club.

San Diego State, in contention for the CCAA championship, plays a pair of games this weekend at San Fernando on Friday and at Cal State, Los Angeles on Saturday.

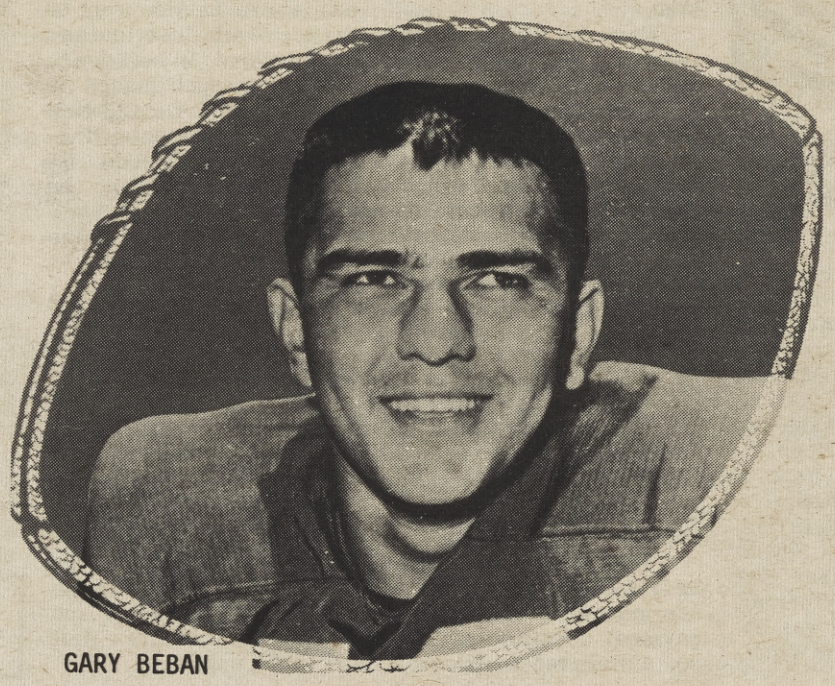
The University of San Diego has a lone contest with Whittier on Friday and Cal Western meets Pasadena on the latter's court in a tilt that could just about decide whether the Westerners get a bid to play in the NAIA regional playoffs.

U. of California at San Diego nears the end of its schedule with a game at Cal Baptist on Tuesday and a home contest with Southern California College on Friday.

Just a few expected to be on hand include Joe DiMaggio, Dizzy Dean, Bob Feller, Jackie Robinson, Mickey Mantle, Willie Mays, Yogi Berra, Bill Mazerowski, Al Kaline, Brooks Robinson, Carl Yastrzemski, Jim Bunning, Jim Maloney, Frank Howard, Ron Santo, John Unitas, Mike Garrett, Merlin Olsen, Jerry Kramer, Lance Alworth, Sid Gillman, Alex Karras, Paul Krause, John Brodie and Mike Ditka.

Then on Monday night at the Grant Hotel the 22nd Annual Parade of Champions Banquet will be held honoring San Diego County's top athletes of 1967. The event begins at 7 p.m. and Gary Beban, UCLA grid star, will receive the award as the California Athlete of the Year.

The San Diego Rockets host the Philadelphia 76ers and Wilt Chamberlin tonight at 7 o'clock in the Sports Arena and they also have a Friday engagement with Seattle, the other expansion club of this year in the NBA.



GARY BEBAN

Sunday

Philadelphia at San Diego Rockets

$30,000 Astrojet Golf Classic at La Costa CC.

Monday

Parade of Champions Banquet at Grant Hotel.

Tuesday

U. of California at San Diego at Cal Baptist.

Wednesday

Portland at San Diego Gulls.

Friday

Seattle at San Diego Gulls

San Diego State at San Fernando

So. Calif. College at U. of California at San Diego

Whittier at U. of San Diego

Saturday

Portland at San Diego Gulls

San Diego State at Cal State, Los Angeles

Cal Western at Pasedena

KOGO
Sports Director

Sports of the Day

SAN DIEGO, TRULY GOLF LAND U.S.A.

BY AL COUPPEE

It is truly Golfland, U.S.A., this lovely piece of real estate we call San Diego.

A couple or three years ago somebody came up with that Golfland, U.S.A. tag, and I was pretty skeptical about its effectiveness relative to San Diego and its place in the world of sports.

You and I can tell each other how great we are, but unless we prove it, nobody else gets the idea.

People active in San Diego golf were running around telling each other about Golfland, U.S.A., and the rest of the world was breezing along in complete unawareness of this putter's paradise.

We had what was generously called a San Diego Open Golf Tournament which was losing light in the P.G.A. firmament with every presentation. About one more year of that bush league extravaganza and San Diego would have been out of business with the P.G.A.

It looked like a lost cause, but like everything else relating to our "city-in-motion", suddenly the cork popped for us. From stale beer to champagne was a big jump, but San Diego made it in golf in the space of one year.

The Andy Williams-San Diego Open Golf Tournament was born, grew like the proverbial beanstalk, and made history in this, its first year of actuality. In the process Golfland, U.S.A., finally sent the message to the rest of the country.

The true story of the Andy Williams-San Diego Open is the old story of the young Turks moving in where old-timers feared to tread and by sheer determination, enthusiasm and energy making a success of their move.

It's always easy to pat backs and mouth flattery. In the case of the Andy Williams-San Diego Open, it ceases to be soft soap and fawning blarney when you point to three guys, Andy Williams himself, Dennis Waitley and Steve Horrell.

Oh, I'm not ignorant at all of the sacrifice in time and money put forth by many of our leading citizens. I am well aware of the excellent work of both volunteer and paid help in the conducting of the Andy Williams-San Diego Open.

Heck, except for a few envious dudes who had previously held the spotlight and were now enviously dragging their feet in lieu of public acknowledgement of their pompous presences, everybody turned in his or her share of hard work and enthusiastic support.

But, when all's said and done and it is, Williams, Waitley and Horrell were the Three Musketeers of Golfland, U.S.A., for that period in time, February 6-11.

Williams was the money man, the hard-driving leader and catalyst. Waitley was the deceptive easy-going gent who put all the loose ends together with a minimum of conversation and wheel-spinning. Long, lean Horrell took charge of the tournament itself and made himself a success and well-liked in the bargain, and that combination is tough to figure, a near-impossibility.

The Salk Institute figures to benefit to the tune of a hundred grand or so. The San Diego Junior Golf Association will get a ton of money too.

I spent six days up to my ears in that golf tournament. The first two days I was lucky enough to get to play in it, the pro-am. The next four days I ran a portion of my prominent posterior right into the ground trying to keep up with and ahead of radio and television committments.

In all of that running around, rubbing shoulders with entertainment stars and the greatest of golf pros, I listened hard and never once heard a beef about Golfland, U.S.A., and its Andy Williams-San Diego Open Golf Tournament.

When Tom Weiskopf was in the press room, the putt had been sunk, the 30-thousand dollars in the sack, and there had been time for him to assemble his thoughts, he said this to all who listened, "This is one of the best run tournaments, if not THE best, I've played in, the golf course (Torrey Pines) is wonderful, the support here in San Diego is great, and the sponsor is great", a summary and a tribute to those who put the show on the road, the Andy Williams-San Diego Open #1.

Next? The San Diego Padres of the National League?